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ABSTRACT

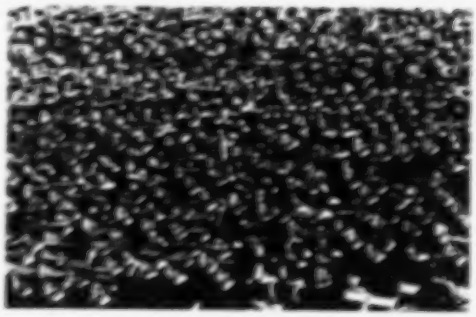
This report, the fourth segment of the first phase of the Indiana Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning Study reviews the effects of college student migration on the enrollments in Indiana institutions of higher education. Data were compiled from the first semester or quarter of the academic years 1949, 1958, 1963 and 1967. Chapters cover introductory material, in-migration, out-migration, and the net effect of in- and out-migration. Appendixes include 1967 migration tables, 1963 migration tables, and the geographic distribution of in- and out-migration. (Related documents are He 004 007, HE 004 008, and HE 004 005.) (MJM)

ED 076120

# Higher Education in Indiana

Needs and Resources 1968-1985 Current Status Report

STUDENT MIGRATION PATTERNS



Indiana Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIANA

NEEDS AND RESOURCES 1968-85

# CURRENT STATUS REPORT:

# MIGRATION

by

Patricia L. Nagel

Prepared for
THE INDIANA ADVISORY COMMISSION ON ACADEMIC FACILITIES

in cooperation with
THE INDIANA CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

1968

## FOREWORD

This report represents one segment of the first phase of the Indiana Higher Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning Study that was begun in the summer of 1967 under the sponsorship of the Indiana Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities. Funds for the project were made available to the commission by the U.S. Office of Education under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-204). Cooperating in the study with the advisory commission is the Indiana Conference on Higher Education, a voluntary organization of thirty-eight Indiana colleges and universities. The Needs and Resources Committee of the Indiana Conference worked with the study director in developing the scope and outline of the study.

This study has two primary objectives. First, we hope to develop a detailed look at the future needs and expected resources of the institutions of higher education in Indiana and the likely impact of various alternative policy actions. We will attempt to present this information in a form that will be useful in the planning processes of the Indiana Conference on Higher Education, the Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Indiana General Assembly. Secondly, we have designed the study to facilitate its utilization by the individual institutions of higher learning in the state. Although the published reports from the project will deal only with groups of institutions or statewide totals, we will also supply each institution cooperating in the study with detailed confidential information about its own institution. This has already been done in the areas of enrollment projections and

facilities inventory-space utilization analysis, and the approach will be continued in the remaining phases of the study. These data will allow each institution to see how it compares with the statewide findings and should also further its data base development and planning efforts.

The general research design of the over-all study is presented in an outline-flow chart form. During this first year of the study, the focus has been mainly on the development of a comprehensive survey of the current scale and composition of higher education in Indiana. This phase is culminated with the publication of six "current status" reports. These are based on surveys conducted during the 1967-68 academic year and cover facilities inventory-space utilization, programs and faculty and staff, finances, student migration patterns, and preliminary projections of student enrollments. The sixth report summarizes the findings and implications of the surveys.

The second year of the study will be devoted to the long-run forecast of needs and resources. Special studies will be conducted of future space needs, the composition of the future demand for higher education, future faculty and staff needs, and expected revenues. In addition, a simulation model of Indiana higher education will be constructed that will allow us to test the impact of alternative assumptions about future growth patterns in higher education in the state. For instance, we will be able to assess the needs and resources effects of such factors as alternative faculty salary assumptions, changes in the demand for various types of academic programs, and alternative allocations of enrollments between private and public institutions.

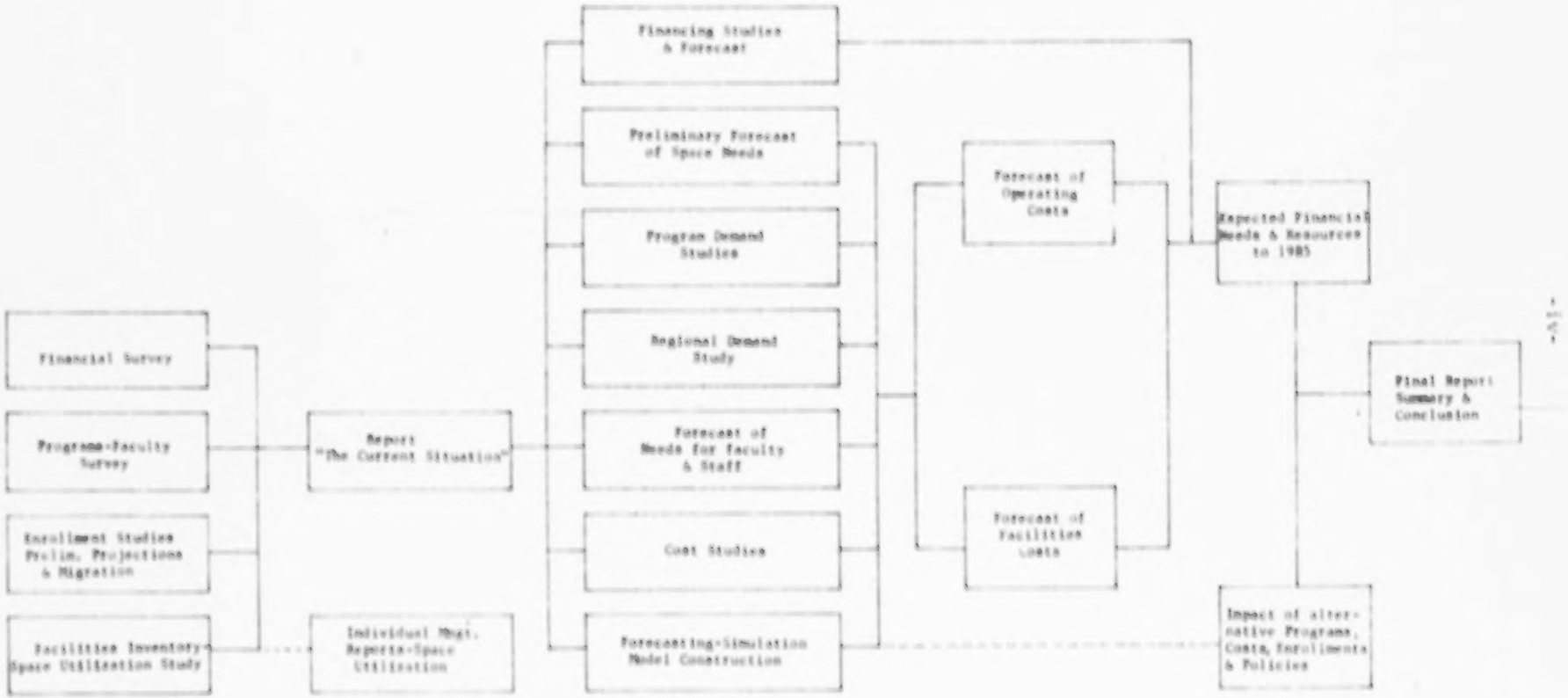
Our study obviously could not be successful without the fullest cooperation of the institutions involved. To say that this cooperation has been superb would be an understatement. The schools committed themselves to the project in the summer of 1967 and held to that commitment throughout the year. They not only allowed the study staff access to their records, but they also assumed the responsibility of developing much of the raw data. We know this was a particular imposition on their limited time and staff resources in many cases, and we can only hope that their efforts will prove beneficial to the long-run development of higher education in the state.

Finally, a special word of thanks is in order to the Graduate School of Business and the Bureau of Business Research at Indiana University. Although the study is not an official Bureau project, the School of Business has released part of my time to serve as study director for the project, and the study has been housed in and received the support of the Bureau of Business Research. Without the advice and assistance of the Bureau staff, logistical and research support problems would have been much more difficult.

Charles F. Bonser
Study Director
Associate Director, Bureau of Business Research
Graduate School of Business
Indiana University

PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES STUDY


Financing Studies & Forecast
Preliminary Forecast of Space Needs
Program Demand Studies
Regional Demand Study
Forecast of Needs for Faculty & Staff
Cost Studies
Forecasting-Simulation Model Construction
Financial Survey
Programs-Faculty Survey
Enrollment Studies Prelim. Projections & Migration
Facilities Inventory Space Utilization Study
Report "The Current Situation"
Individual Mngt. Reports-Space Utilization
Forecast of Operating Costs
Forecast of Facilities Costs
Expected Financial Needs & Resources to 1985
Impact of alternative Programs, Costs, Enrollments & Policies
Final Report Summary & Conclusion

# PREFACE

This status report of the effects of college student migration on the enrollments in Indiana institutions of higher education has been compiled from data for the first semester or quarter of the academic years 1949, 1958, 1963, and 1967. The following institutions are participants in the current status survey:

Anderson College
Ball State University
Bethel College
Butler University
Christian Theological Seminary
DePauw University
Earlham College
Fort Wayne Bible College
Franklin College of Indiana
Goshen College
Grace Theological Seminary and Grace College
Hanover College
Herron School of Art
Huntington College
Indiana Central College
Indiana Institute of Technology
Indiana State University
Indiana University
Manchester College
Marian College
Marion College
Oakland City College
Purdue University
Rose Polytechnic Institute
St. Benedict College
St. Francis College
St. Joseph's College
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College
St. Mary's College
St. Meinrad Seminary
Taylor University
Tri-State College
University of Evansville
University of Notre Dame
Valparaiso Technical Institute
Valparaiso University
Vincennes University
Wabash College

Data provided by the following institutions supplement the data from the participating institutions:

Ancilla Domini College
Concordia Senior College
Frankfort Pilgrim College

The cooperation and effort given by these institutions must be acknowledged. Their willingness to release the records needed for the tabulation of data is greatly appreciated.

Data were also received from the Federal Security Agency of the U.S. Office of Education (1949 figures), the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (1958 figures), and the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (1963 figures). In addition, special thanks are in order to Dr. Nelson M. Parkhurst, Registrar, Purdue University, and Mrs. Betty Suddarth, Research Assistant, Purdue University, for allowing access to the 1967 enrollment data collected for the Indiana Conference on Higher Education.

# HIGHLIGHTS

## IN-MIGRATION

College student in-migration to Indiana has nearly doubled since 1949. However, as a percent of total enrollment, nonresident enrollment has been declining during the last two decades.

Private institutions in Indiana consistently educate more nonresident students than do the public universities. At the undergraduate level, private school enrollment of nonresidents is about 2.5 times greater than public. However, at the graduate level, public institutions have educated the large majority of in-migrating students throughout the last two decades.

On the whole, graduate in-migration is decreasing at a faster rate than undergraduate.

The five states supplying the greatest number of in-migrants to Indiana educational institutions are Illinois, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

When compared with Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, Indiana educates proportionately more out-of-state residents than do the other three states, both at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

## OUT-MIGRATION

During the period 1949 to 1967, the general trend shows an increasing proportion of Indiana students remaining within the state to attend college. In 1963, over 80 percent of Indiana graduate and undergraduate students were enrolled within the state.

Nearly 3/4 of the resident students remaining in Indiana attend public institutions, and the percentage is likely to increase.

Of the Indiana students attending school outside the state, over half are enrolled in private institutions. However, the long-run trend for both out-migrating graduates and undergraduates shows an increasing number attending out-of-state public universities.

When compared with neighboring states as to the retention rate of state resident students, Indiana is found to be roughly comparable.

For public institution enrollment, Indiana's retention rate is surpassed only by Michigan. For private enrollment, however, both Illinois and Ohio have higher rates.

NET MIGRATION

Indiana has ranked nationally among the top ten states for net in-migration since 1949.

Over the two-decade period, in-migration of students to Indiana has consistently exceeded out-migration.

Undergraduates accounted for most of the net in-migration in 1963, and it seems reasonable to presume that this trend prevailed also in 1967.

The primary reason for the high in-migration of students to Indiana is the drawing power of private institutions of higher education. Public institutions in Indiana have a somewhat higher share of in-migrants than the other top ranking states for in-migration, although this gap appears to be closing.

In summary, in-migration to Indiana has been approximately 2½ times the size of out-migration, peaking in 1958 and declining thereafter.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

One major objective of most institutions of higher education has been to provide a cosmopolitan environment in which students from various cultural backgrounds can freely express themselves and exchange ideas. Such a goal broadens the educational experiences available to the student body and thereby enhances the quality of the institution as a whole. To achieve this environment, the institutions enroll--and some actively recruit--students from other states and nations. However, the goals of educational institutions are necessarily circumscribed by the funds available to support them. And for institutions supported by public taxes, the goal of attaining a cosmopolitan atmosphere creates an especial problem since these institutions were established primarily to educate state residents.

In retrospect, student migration between states has long been an element in total enrollment. Historically, migration for the purpose of obtaining a higher education was restricted to a wealthy minority who comprised only a negligible proportion of any student body. With the growth of mass transportation and communication facilities, however, an ever increasing proportion of students could migrate beyond their home state or country to advance their education. Inevitably, more and more of the resources of each state have been applied to the education of students who came from other states or nations.

Since many of the publicly supported institutions find themselves responsible for educating a strong contingent of out-of-state (or in-migrating) students, differential tuition rates for residents and nonresidents are generally charged to acknowledge tax revenues supporting resident students. The differential charges are designed to encourage resident attendance, but at the same time they often discourage nonresident enrollment.

If an out-of-state education will incur greater expense than an in-state education, then the choice of an out-of-state institution must offer important benefits lacking in in-state institutions. These benefits might include a change in the cultural environment, a significant difference in available facilities, or the academic superiority of one institution over another. The quality of education offered is one of the major factors attracting in-migrating students, and it is dependent upon the blending of the environment, facilities, and curriculum of an institution.

An in-migrating student must use the same facilities and receive the same education as an in-state student. From an economic standpoint alone, an institution cannot differentiate its offerings on the basis of student origin. But the number of students being educated does determine to a large extent the total investment in education required of a state and its residents. Clearly the numerical strength of net student migration is a determinant of the necessary investment. To be more specific, it is possible that some of the costs of educating in-migrating students is borne by the residents of the state. The extent of the burden, however, must be determined by financial analysis. For example, many institutions receive federal subsidies, private endowments, and so forth, that defray

a major part of the expense of educating students from other states. In addition, the higher tuition rates demanded of in-migrating students often come close to covering the entire cost of educating these students.

There are other factors that must also be considered in order to put the issue of migrating students into its proper perspective. It must be remembered that although many students from other states attend Indiana institutions, a large number of Indiana students find out-of-state institutions more appropriate to their needs. If educating in-migrating students places a burden on the residents of Indiana, it is only fair to acknowledge the benefits received when other states educate Indiana students. Student migration is not a one-way street. Thus the analysis of the benefits and costs of providing a higher education for migrating students depends somewhat upon the outlook of the analyst. To present a thorough picture of the migration patterns of the college-age student population, one must consider not only the size and direction of net migration but also the change and composition of in-migration and out-migration. Without a look at the relative importance of in- and out-migration, the effects of net migration cannot be analyzed in the proper perspective.

The present analysis of student migration will be developed from data released in three significant nationwide studies: one conducted in 1949, one in 1958, and one in 1963. In addition, enrollment data collected from Indiana colleges and universities for 1967 will be used to bring the analysis up to date. The data for each study were collected for the fall semester of the year involved. This analysis will seek to highlight the in- and out-migration patterns of college students--particularly to and from Indiana--and the net effects of this migration with regard to Indiana.

Taken in historical perspective, this report is the outgrowth of a concern with changing enrollment patterns that began in 1949. In that year, the marked increase in enrollments as a result of war veterans returning to campus sharply changed the general college migration patterns, sparking a new interest in them. As a result, the Federal Security Agency of the Office of Education was commissioned to study the residence and migration patterns of two categories of college students--undergraduate and graduate--and in 1951 the report was released.

In 1958 the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers undertook a study of nationwide residence and migration patterns to determine how these were being affected by increased mobility among the student body. In so doing, they isolated a third student classification--professional students--that included candidates for degrees in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, divinity, and the like. (However, to render the 1958 data comparable to other data used in this analysis, the professional student classification has been made a part of the graduate student category.) In 1963 the Office of Education conducted, in cooperation with the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, a third study of these patterns in order to plan for an expected enrollment increase.

In 1967, nationwide statistics on college student migration were not collected. However, forty Indiana institutions of higher education cooperated in releasing enrollment data on total enrollments by state, thereby allowing computation of in-migration to Indiana institutions. The historical data for out-migration of Indiana students was fitted to a least-squares regression line, from which the 1967 estimate of

Indiana student out-migration was computed. This estimate was represented as a percent of the Indiana college-age population in order to hold constant the effects of change due to population growth. Breakdowns by student class standing and sources of institutional funds were provided when the data were available.

In this study of the effects of college student migration on enrollments in Indiana, data have been drawn from each of the preceding four sources and the changes in migration over the entire time span have been tabulated for Indiana. The data have been separately categorized by type of institution (public and private) and by student rank (undergraduate and graduate). These breakdowns are provided as a means of categorizing the students who are migrating between states for a higher education and the institutions that are educating them.

## II. IN-MIGRATION

The number of out-of-state residents attending institutions of higher learning in Indiana has continued to grow over the past two decades along with changes in total enrollments. In 1949 in-migrating students numbered 24,039 out of total enrollments of 72,785. In 1967 the number of in-migrants had grown to 47,058, and total enrollments had increased to 165,765. Expressed as a percentage of total enrollment, nonstate residents accounted for 33 percent in 1949 and 28.4 percent in 1967.

As would be expected, the private institutions in the state consistently educate more out-of-state students than do the public universities. In 1949 private colleges and universities enrolled 14,751 out-of-state and foreign students (49.6 percent of their total enrollment); in 1967 this number had grown to 26,888 (or 48.4 percent of total enrollment). The public institutions enrolled 9,288 in 1949 (20.5 percent of their enrollment) and 20,170 in 1967 (18.3 percent of their total enrollment).

Tables 2 and 3 show a breakdown of undergraduate and graduate student in-migration for the years 1949, 1958, and 1963 (1967 data were not available by class standing). In-migration of undergraduate students to Indiana colleges and universities totaled 21,416 in 1949. The number of undergraduate in-migrants had grown to 29,357 by 1963, but had declined as a proportion of total enrollment from 31.9 percent to 30.5 percent.

Out-of-state and foreign students comprised 49.1 percent of the undergraduate enrollment in the state's private institutions in 1949. In 1963 these students amounted to 52.4 percent of the private institution undergraduate enrollment.

In Indiana's public institutions, out-of-state and foreign students declined in relative importance between 1949 and 1963. In 1949 nonstate residents enrolled as undergraduates accounted for 18.7 percent of public college and university enrollment. By 1963 this proportion had dropped to 14.9 percent. Since the proportion of graduate and undergraduate out-of-state student enrollments declined again in 1967, it seems reasonable to conclude that the trend in public university undergraduate enrollments toward proportionately more Indiana residents has continued to the present time. The explanation for this trend is beyond the scope of this paper, but the rapid relative increase in out-of-state student fees no doubt plays a major role. In addition, the public universities have a stated policy of restricting the number of out-of-state undergraduates.

In-migration patterns in the graduate schools of the state differ markedly from those in the undergraduate schools. Indiana residents in 1963 constituted 63.6 percent of total graduate student enrollment (17,532) in the state versus 69.5 percent of the undergraduate enrollment. The major share of graduate training in the state is conducted at the public institutions, although more and more private colleges are adding graduate departments. In 1949 there were 5,537 graduate students enrolled in the state. Of this amount, 4,955 (89 percent) were attending public institutions. By 1963 total graduate student enrollment had grown to 17,532 with 14,294 (81 percent) being enrolled in the public universities.

Consistent with the public-private distribution of total graduate programs and students, most of the in-migrating graduate students attended the state's public institutions. In 1963, 6,389 out-of-state and foreign graduate students attended college in Indiana; of these, 5,660 (88 percent) were in residence in the public institutions. The 1963 origin-categorization of graduate students showed 39.6 percent out-of-state and foreign students in the public institutions and 22.5 percent in the private colleges.

## IN-MIGRANTS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE

The five states that have consistently supplied the largest number of in-migrants to Indiana colleges and universities are Illinois, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. In 1949 they contributed 60.7 percent of the out-of-state enrollment, and in 1967 accounted for 56.9 percent of total in-migration. In the breakdown between public and private institutions, the major contributors remain essentially the same except that in the case of public institutions, Kentucky replaces Pennsylvania. The leading states remain the same in supplying both undergraduate and graduate students in the public and private institutions, except that they account for only about 40 percent of graduate student in-migration versus over 60 percent of the undergraduate out-of-state students. The appendix to this report gives a more detailed resume of the origin of in-migrating students.

## COMPARATIVE IN-MIGRATION: INDIANA AND SURROUNDING STATES

Table 4 compares Indiana's number of state residents as a percentage of total enrollment with state resident enrollments in institutions of

higher education located in Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. The table shows that Indiana educates proportionately more out-of-state residents than do the other three states at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Indiana state resident undergraduates in 1963 constituted about 70 percent of total undergraduate enrollment in Indiana institutions versus state resident undergraduate enrollments of 86 percent in Michigan, 80 percent in Ohio, and 88 percent in Illinois.

The major difference between Indiana and the other states lies in the proportion of state residents educated by the private institutions in Indiana (indicating the relatively more "national" orientation of our private undergraduate colleges and universities). In 1963 Indiana residents constituted 48 percent of the private institution enrollments as compared to Michigan's in-state private institution enrollment of 77 percent, 68 percent in Ohio, and 77 percent in Illinois.

At the graduate level, Indiana public institutions had proportionately fewer in-state students (60.4 percent) than did Michigan (80.6 percent), Ohio (76.4 percent), or Illinois (73.3 percent). The proportionate enrollment of Indiana graduate students in the state's private colleges and universities (77.5 percent) was similar to in-state private graduate school enrollments in the other states (Michigan, 82.3 percent, Ohio, 78.7 percent, and Illinois, 68.0 percent).

Table 1 ORIGIN OF ALL STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

| | 1949 | | 1958 | | 1963 | | 1967 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Students | Percent of Total | Number of Students | Percent of Total | Number of Students | Percent of Total | Number of Students | Percent of Total |
| All Institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 48,746 | 67.0% | 55,453 | 66.5% | 78,073 | 68.6% | 118,707 | 71.6% |
| Out-of-State Residents | 23,261 | 32.0 | 26,023 | 31.2 | 33,393 | 29.3 | 47,058 | 28.4 |
| Foreign Students | 778 | 1.0 | 1,867 | 2.3 | 2,353 | 2.1 | | |
| TOTAL | 72,785 | 100.0 | 83,343 | 100.0 | 113,819 | 100.0 | 165,765 | 100.0 |
| Public Institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 33,781 | 78.4 | 40,512 | 81.0 | 56,491 | 80.1 | 90,079 | 81.7 |
| Out-of-State Residents | 8,847 | 20.5 | 8,454 | 16.9 | 12,461 | 17.7 | 20,170 | 18.3 |
| Foreign Students | 441 | 1.1 | 1,049 | 2.1 | 1,571 | 2.2 | | |
| TOTAL | 43,069 | 100.0 | 50,015 | 100.0 | 70,523 | 100.0 | 110,249 | 100.0 |
| Private Institutions | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 14,965 | 50.4 | 14,941 | 44.8 | 21,582 | 49.8 | 28,628 | 51.6 |
| Out-of-State Residents | 14,414 | 48.5 | 17,569 | 52.7 | 20,932 | 48.3 | 26,888 | 48.4 |
| Foreign Students | 337 | 1.1 | 818 | 2.5 | 782 | 1.9 | | |
| TOTAL | 29,716 | 100.0 | 33,328 | 100.0 | 43,296 | 100.0 | 55,516 | 100.0 |

Table 2 ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

| | 1949 | | 1958 | | 1963 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Students | Percent of Total Enrollment | Number of Students | Percent of Total Enrollment | Number of Students | Percent of Total Enrollment |
| All Institutions | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 45,832 | 68.1% | 49,060 | 67.1% | 66,930 | 69.5% |
| Out-of-State Residents | 20,911 | 31.1 | 22,929 | 31.4 | 28,237 | 29.3 |
| Foreign Students | 505 | 0.8 | 1,127 | 1.5 | 1,120 | 1.2 |
| TOTAL | 67,248 | 100.0 | 73,116 | 100.0 | 96,287 | 100.0 |
| Public Institutions | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 31,000 | 81.3 | 34,768 | 84.6 | 47,857 | 85.1 |
| Out-of-State Residents | 6,905 | 18.1 | 5,932 | 14.4 | 7,946 | 14.1 |
| Foreign Students | 209 | 0.6 | 389 | 1.0 | 426 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 38,114 | 100.0 | 41,089 | 100.0 | 56,229 | 100.0 |
| Private Institutions | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 14,832 | 50.9 | 14,292 | 44.6 | 19,073 | 47.6 |
| Out-of-State Residents | 14,006 | 48.1 | 16,997 | 53.1 | 20,291 | 50.7 |
| Foreign Students | 296 | 1.0 | 738 | 2.3 | 694 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL | 29,134 | 100.0 | 32,027 | 100.0 | 40,058 | 100.0 |

Table 3 ORIGIN OF GRADUATE STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

| | 1949 | | 1958 | | 1963 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Students | Percent of Total Enrollment | Number of Students | Percent of Total Enrollment | Number of Students | Percent of Total Enrollment |
| **All Institutions** | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 2,914 | 52.6% | 6,393 | 62.5% | 11,143 | 63.6% |
| Out-of-State Residents | 2,350 | 42.4 | 3,094 | 30.3 | 5,156 | 29.4 |
| Foreign Students | 273 | 5.0 | 740 | 7.2 | 1,233 | 7.0 |
| TOTAL | 5,537 | 100.0 | 10,227 | 100.0 | 17,532 | 100.0 |
| **Public Institutions** | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 2,781 | 56.1 | 5,744 | 64.4 | 8,634 | 60.4 |
| Out-of-State Residents | 1,942 | 39.2 | 2,522 | 28.3 | 4,515 | 31.6 |
| Foreign Students | 232 | 4.7 | 660 | 7.3 | 1,145 | 8.0 |
| TOTAL | 4,955 | 100.0 | 8,926 | 100.0 | 14,294 | 100.0 |
| **Private Institutions** | | | | | | |
| Indiana Residents | 133 | 22.9 | 649 | 49.9 | 2,509 | 77.5 |
| Out-of-State Residents | 408 | 70.1 | 572 | 44.0 | 641 | 19.8 |
| Foreign Students | 41 | 7.0 | 80 | 6.1 | 88 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL | 582 | 100.0 | 1,301 | 100.0 | 3,238 | 100.0 |

Table 4 STATE RESIDENTS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT
(FALL, 1963)

| State | State Resident Undergraduates | | State Resident Graduates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent of Total Enrollment | Number | Percent of Total Enrollment |
| Indiana, Total | 66,930 | 69.5% | 11,143 | 63.6% |
| Public Institutions | 47,857 | 85.1 | 8,634 | 60.4 |
| Private Institutions | 19,073 | 47.6 | 2,509 | 77.5 |
| Michigan, Total | 134,287 | 86.5 | 18,649 | 80.8 |
| Public Institutions | 107,476 | 89.2 | 17,109 | 80.6 |
| Private Institutions | 26,811 | 77.0 | 1,540 | 82.3 |
| Ohio, Total | 146,045 | 80.0 | 14,354 | 77.2 |
| Public Institutions | 93,197 | 88.6 | 9,341 | 76.4 |
| Private Institutions | 52,848 | 68.4 | 5,013 | 78.7 |
| Illinois, Total | 171,644 | 87.6 | 18,719 | 70.9 |
| Public Institutions | 102,334 | 96.0 | 10,746 | 73.3 |
| Private Institutions | 69,310 | 77.5 | 7,973 | 68.0 |

## III. OUT-MIGRATION

Student college attendance data compiled by the U.S. Office of Education indicates that in 1963, 93,093 students from the state of Indiana were attending colleges and universities, whether in Indiana itself or in other states. This represented an increase of 33,445 (56 percent) over 1949 and 26,968 (41 percent) over the number of students reported in 1958. We estimate that the total number of Indiana students attending college rose to 140,400 in 1967--an increase of 51 percent over 1963.

Most Indiana college students in 1967 were attending institutions of higher education within the boundaries of the state. The distribution was 118,707 (84.5 percent) in Indiana colleges and universities and 21,700 (15.5 percent) attending colleges in other states. The general trend during the period 1949 to 1967 shows an increasing proportion of Indiana students remaining within the state to complete their education.

Within Indiana, 72.3 percent of the Indiana resident students were attending state public institutions in 1963; by 1967 this figure increased to 75.9 percent. Outside the state, 59.0 percent of the Indiana students in 1963 attended private colleges and universities in other states, and 41.0 percent attended other state public institutions. Data were not available for 1967 to make a comparable breakdown of the out-of-state public and private enrollment of Indiana students.

GRADUATE-UNDERGRADUATE

In 1963 there was very little difference between the percentage of Indiana resident graduate and undergraduate students attending colleges and universities in states other than Indiana. About 84 percent of Indiana's undergraduates stayed in Indiana to attend college, and 83.3 percent of its graduate students remained within the state boundaries.

At the undergraduate level, those students who stayed in Indiana to further their education in 1963 were divided 71.5 percent to public institutions and 28.5 percent to private schools. From 1949 to 1963 there was a slight trend toward more Indiana resident undergraduates attending the public institutions.

The majority (over 60 percent) of the Indiana undergraduate students who attended college in other states from 1949 through 1963 were enrolled in private institutions. However, again the long-run trend was toward more students attending out-of-state public universities.

In 1963 there were 13,381 Indiana residents attending graduate schools throughout the country. As noted above, 83.3 percent of these students (11,143) were enrolled in colleges and universities in the state of Indiana. Of this number, 8,634 (77.5 percent) attended the public universities of the state. Between 1949 and 1963 Indiana's private graduate schools continued to enroll a larger and larger share of Indiana graduate students (as pointed out in Chapter I of this report). In 1949 they enrolled only 4.6 percent of the Indiana resident graduate students who remained in the state. By 1963, this proportion had increased to 22.5 percent.

Those Indiana graduate students who attended colleges and universities in other states in 1963 were divided 54.2 percent public and 45.8 percent private. Obviously the trend here is toward a greater share of the out-migrating students attending other public universities. In 1949, only 38.5 percent of the out-migrating graduate students attended public institutions.

## LOCATION OF OUT-MIGRATING STUDENTS

The five states that lead in enrolling Indiana undergraduate students in their institutions of higher education are Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and Missouri. (It will be recalled that New York and Pennsylvania replace Missouri and Kentucky in the list of the top five states providing the most out-of-state students to Indiana colleges and universities.) When the Indiana out-migrating undergraduate enrollment is divided into its public and private sectors, California replaces Missouri in the five states admitting the most Indiana residents to their public colleges and universities.

For graduate schools, the ranking order of states educating Indiana residents differs quite a bit from the undergraduate order, and categorizing out-migrating graduate students by public and private colleges also makes a great difference. In the public sector, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, California, and Kentucky rank highest in the number of Indiana residents attending their graduate schools. In the private sector, the leaders are Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

## COMPARATIVE STUDENT RETENTION RATES

Table 8 compares Indiana's retention of state resident students with the retention rates of Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. The general pattern that emerges from the table is that Indiana is roughly comparable to the other three states in the percentage of its total students being educated within state boundaries. However, dividing the resident students into graduate and undergraduate categories does reveal some variances between the relative number of students attending public versus private institutions. At both the graduate and undergraduate levels, Indiana's public institutions educate a higher percentage of total state resident college students than Ohio and Illinois, but less than the percentage educated by the state of Michigan.

Table 5 DESTINATION OF INDIANA RESIDENTS ATTENDING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (1949 to 1967)

| | 1949 | | 1958 | | 1963 | | 1967 (estimated) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Institutions | 59,748 | 100.0% | 66,335 | 100.0% | 93,093 | 100.0% | 140,407 | 100.0% |
| Indiana Institutions | 48,746 | 81.6 | 55,453 | 83.7 | 78,073 | 83.9 | 118,707 | 84.5 |
| Out-of-State Institutions | 11,002 | 18.4 | 10,772 | 16.3 | 15,020 | 16.1 | 21,700 | 15.5 |
| Indiana Institutions | 48,746 | 100.0 | 55,453 | 100.0 | 78,073 | 100.0 | 118,707 | 100.0 |
| Public | 33,781 | 69.3 | 40,512 | 73.1 | 56,491 | 72.3 | 90,079 | 75.9 |
| Private | 14,965 | 30.7 | 14,941 | 26.9 | 21,582 | 27.7 | 28,628 | 24.1 |
| Out-of-State Institutions | 11,002 | 100.0 | 10,772 | 100.0 | 15,020 | 100.0 | 21,700 | ----- |
| Public | 3,789 | 34.4 | 4,260 | 39.5 | 6,159 | 41.0 | N/A | ----- |
| Private | 7,213 | 65.6 | 6,512 | 60.5 | 8,861 | 59.0 | N/A | ----- |

Table 6 DESTINATION OF INDIANA UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

| | 1949 | | 1958 | | 1963 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Students | Percent | Number of Students | Percent | Number of Students | Percent |
| All Institutions | 55,442 | 100.0% | 58,528 | 100.0% | 79,712 | 100.0% |
| Indiana Institutions | 45,832 | 82.7 | 49,060 | 83.8 | 66,930 | 84.0 |
| Out-of-State Institutions | 9,610 | 17.3 | 9,468 | 16.2 | 12,782 | 16.0 |
| Indiana Institutions | 45,832 | 100.0 | 49,060 | 100.0 | 66,930 | 100.0 |
| Public | 31,000 | 67.6 | 34,768 | 70.9 | 47,857 | 71.5 |
| Private | 14,832 | 32.4 | 14,292 | 29.1 | 19,073 | 28.5 |
| Out-of-State Institutions | 9,610 | 100.0 | 9,468 | 100.0 | 12,782 | 100.0 |
| Public | 3,253 | 33.8 | 3,596 | 38.0 | 4,945 | 38.7 |
| Private | 6,357 | 66.2 | 5,872 | 62.0 | 7,837 | 61.3 |

Table 7 DESTINATION OF INDIANA GRADUATE STUDENTS ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

| | 1949 | | 1958 | | 1963 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Students | Percent | Number of Students | Percent | Number of Students | Percent |
| All Institutions | 4,306 | 100.0% | 7,697 | 100.0% | 13,381 | 100.0% |
| Indiana Institutions | 2,914 | 67.7 | 6,393 | 83.1 | 11,143 | 83.3 |
| Out-of-State Institutions | 1,392 | 32.3 | 1,304 | 16.9 | 2,238 | 16.7 |
| Indiana Institutions | 2,914 | 100.0 | 6,393 | 100.0 | 11,143 | 100.0 |
| Public | 2,781 | 95.4 | 5,744 | 89.8 | 8,634 | 77.5 |
| Private | 133 | 4.6 | 649 | 10.2 | 2,509 | 22.5 |
| Out-of-State Institutions | 1,392 | 100.0 | 1,304 | 100.0 | 2,238 | 100.0 |
| Public | 536 | 38.5 | 664 | 50.9 | 1,214 | 54.2 |
| Private | 856 | 61.5 | 640 | 49.1 | 1,024 | 45.8 |

Table 8 COMPARATIVE RETENTION RATE OF STATE RESIDENT STUDENTS
(FALL, 1963)

| State | Total Resident Undergraduate Students | Number Enrolled In State | Percent In State | Total Resident Graduate Students | Number Enrolled In State | Percent In State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indiana, Total | 79,712 | 66,930 | 84.0% | 13,381 | 11,143 | 83.3% |
| Public Institutions | | 47,857 | 60.0 | | 8,634 | 64.5 |
| Private Institutions | | 19,073 | 24.0 | | 2,509 | 18.8 |
| Michigan, Total | 148,922 | 134,287 | 90.2 | 21,175 | 18,649 | 88.1 |
| Public Institutions | | 107,476 | 72.2 | | 17,109 | 80.8 |
| Private Institutions | | 26,811 | 18.0 | | 1,540 | 7.3 |
| Ohio, Total | 173,193 | 146,045 | 84.3 | 18,738 | 14,354 | 76.6 |
| Public Institutions | | 93,197 | 53.8 | | 9,341 | 49.8 |
| Private Institutions | | 52,848 | 30.5 | | 5,013 | 26.8 |
| Illinois, Total | 220,653 | 171,644 | 77.8 | 24,405 | 18,719 | 76.7 |
| Public Institutions | | 102,334 | 46.4 | | 10,746 | 44.0 |
| Private Institutions | | 69,310 | 31.4 | | 7,973 | 32.7 |

## IV. THE NET EFFECT: IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION

A number of different factors affect whether a particular state will be a net "importer" or "exporter" of college students. The most important of these factors are:

(1) The number of college-age students in a particular state vis-à-vis the quantity and type of college facilities and programs available in that state.

(2) The quality (including amenities) and reputation of in-state colleges and universities as compared with those in nearby states.

(3) The price of higher education in the state versus the price of comparable programs in other states.

To summarize the most recently available migration data for Indiana, we imported 47,058 out-of-state and foreign students to our Indiana institutions of higher education in the 1967-68 academic year. During that same period, 21,707 Indiana residents enrolled in the colleges and universities of other states. We therefore incurred a net in-migration of 25,351 students. This pattern is not inconsistent with Indiana's recent history: in 1963 net in-migration was 20,361; in 1958, 16,933; and in 1949, 13,037.

Dividing 1963 net in-migration between graduate and undergraduate students revealed that undergraduate students accounted for most (81.4 percent) of the net in-migration experienced by Indiana. It seems reasonable to presume that the 1967 division of net in-migrants between graduates and undergraduates was at least roughly comparable to the 1963

proportions. Translating the 1963 migration statistics into ratios reveals that for every Indiana undergraduate student who left the state to attend higher education institutions, 2.3 undergraduate students were imported to Indiana, and for every Indiana graduate student who attended college outside the state, 2.8 nonresident graduate students were imported.

When Indiana is compared with all other states, we find that it consistently ranks in the top five states as a net importer of students. This is true at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. In 1963, the major "net exporters" of students to the state of Indiana were Illinois (5,006), Ohio (3,101), New York (3,025), Pennsylvania (2,007) and Michigan (836). Together, these states accounted for 13,975 (68.6 percent) of net student migration in Indiana.

In order to place the Indiana net-migration statistics into perspective, it might be useful to compare our experience, in more detail, with that of surrounding states. These comparisons are given in Tables 9 and 10 for undergraduate and graduate students, respectively. The tables also include statistics on the states of California and Massachusetts. These two states provide useful benchmarks since they are representative of states having predominately public and private education (California's total enrollment in public institutions is 86.1 percent, and total enrollment in private institutions in Massachusetts is 79.3 percent).

The 1963 enrollment statistics for undergraduates showed that of the states compared, only Massachusetts had a higher proportionate share of out-of-state students than Indiana. A more careful examination of the enrollment distributions seems to indicate that the primary reason for the high in-migration of students is the drawing power of the private

institutions of higher education in both Indiana and Massachusetts. This, of course, speaks quite well for the quality of these institutions. At the same time, the public institutions in Indiana have a somewhat higher share of out-of-state residents than any of the other five states, although preliminary 1967 statistics indicate that this gap is closing.

When we consider the percentage of total undergraduate residents of each state being educated in that state, we find that Indiana's colleges and universities educate about the same percentage of state resident undergraduates as Ohio, somewhat less than Michigan and California, and a higher percentage than Illinois and Massachusetts.

In terms of net student migration Indiana was second, among the five states compared, only to Massachusetts in the number of net in-migrants. Comparing in-migration with out-migration, Indiana had a higher net ratio than any of the other states.

At the graduate level, Indiana was about equal with Massachusetts; the state ranked behind California and Michigan and was well ahead of Ohio and Illinois in the percentage of state resident graduate students educated within the state. Again, the state of Indiana--particularly in its public institutions--was a relatively heavy net importer of graduate students, surpassed only by California and Massachusetts. The state's ratio of in- to out-migration tied that of Massachusetts for the top rank.

Table 9 COMPARATIVE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT MIGRATION STATISTICS: INDIANA, MICHIGAN, OHIO, ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA, AND MASSACHUSETTS (FALL, 1963)

| State | Total State Resident Undergraduates | Percent Enrolled Within State | Total Undergraduates Enrolled Within State | State Resident Enrollment as Percent of Total | Net Undergraduate Student Migration (+In, -Out) | Ratio of In-Out Migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indiana | 79,712 | 84.0% | 96,287 | 69.5% | +16,575 | 2.30 |
| Public | | 60.0 | 56,229 | 85.1 | | |
| Private | | 24.0 | 40,058 | 47.6 | | |
| Michigan | 148,922 | 90.2 | 155,292 | 86.5 | + 6,370 | 1.43 |
| Public | | 72.2 | 120,490 | 89.2 | | |
| Private | | 18.0 | 34,802 | 77.0 | | |
| Ohio | 173,193 | 84.3 | 182,505 | 80.0 | + 9,312 | 1.34 |
| Public | | 53.8 | 105,210 | 88.6 | | |
| Private | | 30.5 | 77,295 | 68.4 | | |
| Illinois | 220,653 | 77.8 | 196,006 | 87.6 | -24,647 | .50 |
| Public | | 46.4 | 106,610 | 96.0 | | |
| Private | | 31.4 | 89,396 | 77.5 | | |
| California | 486,415 | 94.6 | 491,550 | 93.6 | + 5,135 | 1.20 |
| Public | | 85.1 | 432,384 | 95.8 | | |
| Private | | 9.5 | 59,166 | 77.9 | | |
| Massachusetts | 105,129 | 77.8 | 122,267 | 66.9 | +17,138 | 1.73 |
| Public | | 23.1 | 25,004 | 97.1 | | |
| Private | | 54.7 | 97,263 | 59.1 | | |

Table 10 COMPARATIVE GRADUATE STUDENT MIGRATION STATISTICS: INDIANA MICHIGAN, OHIO, ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA, MASSACHUSETTS (FALL, 1963)

| State | Total State Resident Graduates | Percent Enrolled Within State | Total Graduates Enrolled Within State | State Resident Enrollment as Percent of Total | Net Graduate Student Migration (+In, -Out) | Ratio of In-Out Migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indiana | 13,381 | 83.3% | 17,532 | 63.6% | +4,151 | 2.85 |
| Public | | 64.5 | 14,294 | 60.4 | | |
| Private | | 18.8 | 3,238 | 77.5 | | |
| Michigan | 21,175 | 88.1 | 23,088 | 80.8 | +1,913 | 1.76 |
| Public | | 80.8 | 21,217 | 80.6 | | |
| Private | | 7.3 | 1,871 | 82.3 | | |
| Ohio | 18,783 | 76.6 | 18,597 | 77.2 | - 141 | .97 |
| Public | | 49.8 | 12,227 | 76.4 | | |
| Private | | 26.8 | 6,370 | 78.7 | | |
| Illinois | 24,405 | 76.7 | 26,391 | 70.9 | +1,986 | 1.35 |
| Public | | 44.0 | 14,660 | 73.3 | | |
| Private | | 32.7 | 11,731 | 68.0 | | |
| California | 59,506 | 92.4 | 66,048 | 83.3 | +6,542 | 2.46 |
| Public | | 67.4 | 47,757 | 84.0 | | |
| Private | | 25.0 | 18,291 | 81.5 | | |
| Massachusetts | 19,472 | 84.8 | 24,951 | 66.2 | +5,479 | 2.85 |
| Public | | 25.3 | 5,421 | 91.0 | | |
| Private | | 59.5 | 19,530 | 52.3 | | |

# APPENDIX A

## 1967 MIGRATION TABLES

Table A-1 ESTIMATED COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION IN INDIANA (1950-85)

| Year | Total 18-21 Age Group | Increase in 18-21 Age Group Compared with 1967 |
|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 225,510 | -- |
| 51 | 216,651 | -- |
| 52 | 209,256 | -- |
| 53 | 205,682 | -- |
| 54 | 206,081 | -- |
| 1955 | 211,034 | -- |
| 56 | 218,113 | -- |
| 57 | 222,849 | -- |
| 58 | 229,684 | -- |
| 59 | 238,302 | -- |
| 1960 | 250,746 | -- |
| 61 | 265,841 | -- |
| 62 | 274,497 | -- |
| 63 | 276,542 | -- |
| 64 | 287,120 | -- |
| 1965 | 307,063 | -- |
| 66 | 326,455 | -- |
| 67 | 350,119 | 0 |
| 68 | 356,576 | 6,457 |
| 69 | 360,432 | 10,313 |
| 1970 | 371,253 | 21,134 |
| 71 | 381,605 | 31,486 |
| 72 | 396,462 | 46,343 |
| 73 | 403,366 | 53,247 |
| 74 | 411,861 | 61,742 |
| 1975 | 421,632 | 71,513 |
| 76 | 424,897 | 74,778 |
| 77 | 428,882 | 78,763 |
| 78 | 428,182 | 78,063 |
| 79 | 424,866 | 74,747 |
| 1980 | 421,284 | 71,165 |
| 81 | 415,881 | 65,762 |
| 82 | 409,511 | 59,392 |
| 83 | 396,159 | 46,040 |
| 84 | 383,842 | 33,723 |
| 1985 | 371,234 | 21,115 |

SOURCE: Estimates prepared by N. M. Parkhurst and Betty Suddarth for publication in a report on student population for the Indiana Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities.

Table A-2 IN-MIGRATION TO INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
(Fall, 1967)

| Area | No. of Students | Area | No. of Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 189 | Nebraska | 248 |
| Alaska | 19 | Nevada | 21 |
| Arizona | 122 | New Hampshire | 96 |
| Arkansas | 144 | New Jersey | 2,133 |
| California | 994 | New Mexico | 78 |
| Colorado | 280 | New York | 4,386 |
| Connecticut | 774 | North Carolina | 234 |
| Delaware | 117 | North Dakota | 96 |
| District of Columbia | 178 | Ohio | 6,982 |
| Florida | 591 | Oklahoma | 217 |
| Georgia | 188 | Oregon | 165 |
| Hawaii | 150 | Pennsylvania | 2,986 |
| Idaho | 57 | Rhode Island | 134 |
| Illinois | 9,792 | South Carolina | 118 |
| Indiana | 116,650 | South Dakota | 100 |
| Iowa | 602 | Tennessee | 376 |
| Kansas | 344 | Texas | 581 |
| Kentucky | 1,670 | Utah | 90 |
| Louisiana | 197 | Vermont | 72 |
| Maine | 89 | Virginia | 588 |
| Maryland | 663 | Washington | 245 |
| Massachusetts | 879 | West Virginia | 271 |
| Michigan | 2,621 | Wisconsin | 1,306 |
| Minnesota | 550 | Wyoming | 44 |
| Mississippi | 105 | U.S. territories | 31 |
| Missouri | 1,238 | Foreign countries | 2,798 |
| Montana | 109 | | |
| | | TOTAL | 163,708 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total students in Indiana institutions | 163,708 |
| Total Indiana students in Indiana institutions | 116,650 |
| Total in-migration | 47,058 |

SOURCE: Data compiled from admissions records of Indiana institutions.

Table A-3 ORIGIN OF STUDENTS IN INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY COUNTIES IN INDIANA (FALL,1967)

| County | No. of Students | County | No. of Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 589 | Madison | 2,658 |
| Allen | 7,022 | Marion | 19,552 |
| Bartholomew | 1,228 | Marshall | 757 |
| Benton | 342 | Martin | 210 |
| Blackford | 265 | Miami | 619 |
| Boone | 634 | Monroe | 4,221 |
| Brown | 133 | Montgomery | 710 |
| Carroll | 323 | Morgan | 631 |
| Cass | 903 | Newton | 263 |
| Clark | 1,311 | Noble | 533 |
| Clay | 611 | Ohio | 37 |
| Clinton | 695 | Orange | 234 |
| Crawford | 133 | Owen | 172 |
| Daviess | 572 | Parke | 304 |
| Dearborn | 341 | Perry | 314 |
| Decatur | 404 | Pike | 213 |
| DeKalb | 633 | Porter | 1,789 |
| Delaware | 2,926 | Posey | 440 |
| Dubois | 649 | Pulaski | 236 |
| Elkhart | 2,181 | Putnam | 492 |
| Fayette | 415 | Randolph | 563 |
| Floyd | 953 | Ripley | 349 |
| Fountain | 310 | Rush | 411 |
| Franklin | 276 | St. Joseph | 6,256 |
| Fulton | 376 | Scott | 960 |
| Gibson | 716 | Shelby | 623 |
| Grant | 1,484 | Spencer | 321 |
| Greene | 535 | Starke | 264 |
| Hamilton | 1,121 | Steuben | 395 |
| Hancock | 619 | Sullivan | 477 |
| Harrison | 331 | Switzerland | 54 |
| Hendricks | 1,096 | Tippecanoe | 3,074 |
| Henry | 931 | Tipton | 350 |
| Howard | 1,776 | Union | 99 |
| Huntington | 797 | Vanderburgh | 5,540 |
| Jackson | 604 | Vermillion | 395 |
| Jasper | 339 | Vigo | 3,406 |
| Jay | 405 | Wabash | 790 |
| Jefferson | 404 | Warren | 153 |
| Jennings | 218 | Warrick | 507 |
| Johnson | 1,031 | Washington | 299 |
| Knox | 966 | Wayne | 1,549 |
| Koscuisko | 1,046 | Wells | 509 |
| LaGrange | 204 | White | 472 |
| Lake | 12,080 | Whitley | 448 |
| LaPorte | 2,455 | | |
| Lawrence | 616 | TOTAL | 116,650 |

SOURCE: Data compiled from admissions records of Indiana institutions.

Table A-4 OUT-MIGRATION OF INDIANA COLLEGE STUDENTS AS A PERCENT OF THE INDIANA COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION (18-21 AGE GROUP, 1949-67)

| | Out Migration | Indiana College-Age Population (18-21 Age Group) | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1949-50 | 11,002 | 225,510 | 4.9% |
| 1958 | 11,772 | 229,684 | 5.1 |
| 1963 | 16,104 | 276,542 | 5.8 |
| 1967* | 21,707 | 350,119 | 6.2 |

*1967 estimate based on extrapolation from historical data points.

# APPENDIX B

## 1963 MIGRATION TABLES

SOURCE: T. N. Gunderson, Student Migration: Fall, 1963 (Indiana Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, Nov. 30, 1964).

Table B-1 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Alabama | 137 | 53 | 84 | -- |
| Alaska | 16 | 3 | 13 | -- |
| Arizona | 98 | 155 | -- | 57 |
| Arkansas | 102 | 85 | 17 | -- |
| California | 835 | 546 | 289 | -- |
| Colorado | 195 | 258 | -- | 63 |
| Connecticut | 535 | 151 | 384 | -- |
| Delaware | 78 | 3 | 75 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 178 | 225 | -- | 47 |
| Florida | 447 | 280 | 167 | -- |
| Georgia | 120 | 90 | 30 | -- |
| Hawaii | 148 | 42 | 106 | -- |
| Idaho | 59 | 18 | 41 | -- |
| Illinois | 8,088 | 3,082 | 5,006 | -- |
| Indiana | 80,506 | 80,506 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 499 | 397 | 102 | -- |
| Kansas | 335 | 170 | 165 | -- |
| Kentucky | 1,100 | 1,693 | -- | 593 |
| Louisiana | 141 | 113 | 28 | -- |
| Maine | 80 | 4 | 76 | -- |
| Maryland | 429 | 71 | 358 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 601 | 396 | 205 | -- |
| Michigan | 2,425 | 1,589 | 836 | -- |
| Minnesota | 454 | 213 | 241 | -- |
| Mississippi | 83 | 69 | 14 | -- |
| Missouri | 865 | 699 | 166 | -- |
| Montana | 64 | 28 | 36 | -- |
| Nebraska | 195 | 121 | 74 | -- |
| Nevada | 26 | 1 | 25 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 64 | 28 | 36 | -- |
| New Jersey | 1,312 | 69 | 1,243 | -- |
| New Mexico | 69 | 131 | -- | 62 |
| New York | 3,338 | 313 | 3,025 | -- |
| North Carolina | 145 | 152 | -- | 7 |
| North Dakota | 83 | 18 | 65 | -- |
| Ohio | 5,189 | 2,088 | 3,101 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 184 | 150 | 34 | -- |
| Oregon | 118 | 46 | 72 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 2,196 | 189 | 2,007 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 72 | 34 | 38 | -- |
| South Carolina | 57 | 156 | -- | 99 |
| South Dakota | 104 | 21 | 83 | -- |
| Tennessee | 230 | 617 | -- | 387 |
| Texas | 389 | 396 | -- | 7 |
| Utah | 68 | 89 | -- | 21 |
| Vermont | 71 | 12 | 59 | -- |
| Virginia | 372 | 131 | 241 | -- |
| Washington | 175 | 75 | 100 | -- |
| West Virginia | 201 | 29 | 172 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 1,132 | 490 | 642 | -- |
| Wyoming | 39 | 46 | -- | 7 |
| U.S. service schools | -- | 267 | -- | 267 |
| Foreign countries | 2,427 | -- | 2,427 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 97 | 2 | 95 | -- |
| TOTAL | 116,971 | 96,610 | 21,978 | 1,617 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 80,506 | 80,506 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 36,465 | (Out-Migration) 16,104 | Net In-Migration | 20,361 |

Table B-2 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, BY AREA
(FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Total Students Enrolled in All Institutions of Each Area | Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in: All Areas | Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in: Home Areas | In-Migration | Out-Migration | Net Migration (+In, -Out) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 45,261 | 45,983 | 36,702 | 8,559 | 9,281 | - 722 |
| Alaska | 1,663 | 3,077 | 1,419 | 244 | 1,658 | - 1,414 |
| Arizona | 45,532 | 41,569 | 36,647 | 8,885 | 4,922 | + 3,963 |
| Arkansas | 31,311 | 32,498 | 26,866 | 4,445 | 5,632 | - 1,187 |
| California | 569,538 | 557,507 | 524,485 | 45,053 | 33,022 | +12,031 |
| Colorado | 49,194 | 40,614 | 32,636 | 16,558 | 7,978 | + 8,580 |
| Connecticut | 60,251 | 73,269 | 45,187 | 15,064 | 28,082 | -13,018 |
| Delaware | 7,198 | 8,738 | 4,371 | 2,827 | 4,367 | - 1,540 |
| District of Columbia | 48,785 | 18,024 | 11,622 | 37,163 | 6,402 | +30,761 |
| Florida | 100,646 | 109,258 | 87,211 | 13,435 | 22,047 | - 8,612 |
| Georgia | 55,744 | 54,744 | 42,803 | 12,941 | 11,941 | + 1,000 |
| Hawaii | 14,426 | 17,476 | 11,435 | 2,991 | 6,041 | - 3,050 |
| Idaho | 14,736 | 17,478 | 11,736 | 3,000 | 5,742 | - 2,742 |
| Illinois | 234,387 | 255,183 | 198,158 | 36,229 | 57,025 | -20,796 |
| Indiana | 116,971 | 96,610 | 80,506 | 36,465 | 16,104 | +20,361 |
| Iowa | 66,343 | 59,735 | 44,311 | 22,032 | 15,424 | + 6,608 |
| Kansas | 62,329 | 59,290 | 48,813 | 13,516 | 10,477 | + 3,039 |
| Kentucky | 55,873 | 51,173 | 41,737 | 14,136 | 9,436 | + 4,700 |
| Louisiana | 69,090 | 66,156 | 59,990 | 9,100 | 6,166 | + 2,934 |
| Maine | 13,088 | 12,711 | 8,237 | 4,851 | 4,474 | + 377 |
| Maryland | 63,589 | 73,206 | 50,324 | 13,265 | 22,882 | - 9,617 |
| Massachusetts | 154,854 | 129,192 | 101,394 | 53,460 | 27,798 | +25,662 |
| Michigan | 184,422 | 176,190 | 157,526 | 26,896 | 18,664 | + 8,232 |
| Minnesota | 79,374 | 76,863 | 64,271 | 15,103 | 12,592 | + 2,511 |
| Mississippi | 40,940 | 39,476 | 34,415 | 6,525 | 5,061 | + 1,464 |
| Missouri | 91,709 | 81,344 | 64,252 | 27,457 | 17,092 | +10,365 |
| Montana | 15,623 | 17,069 | 13,160 | 2,463 | 3,909 | - 1,446 |
| Nebraska | 38,063 | 34,251 | 28,099 | 9,964 | 6,152 | + 3,812 |
| Nevada | 5,599 | 7,158 | 4,935 | 664 | 2,223 | - 1,559 |
| New Hampshire | 13,384 | 10,249 | 5,788 | 7,596 | 4,461 | + 3,135 |
| New Jersey | 108,453 | 164,960 | 93,789 | 14,664 | 71,171 | -56,507 |
| New Mexico | 20,852 | 20,239 | 15,540 | 5,312 | 4,699 | + 613 |
| New York | 407,108 | 443,340 | 351,155 | 55,953 | 92,185 | -36,232 |
| North Carolina | 83,202 | 68,615 | 59,486 | 23,716 | 9,129 | +14,587 |
| North Dakota | 15,280 | 16,292 | 12,651 | 2,629 | 3,641 | - 1,012 |
| Ohio | 207,616 | 199,397 | 165,569 | 42,047 | 33,828 | + 8,219 |
| Oklahoma | 65,407 | 61,739 | 54,710 | 10,697 | 7,029 | + 3,668 |
| Oregon | 45,466 | 42,219 | 34,569 | 10,897 | 7,650 | + 3,247 |
| Pennsylvania | 224,493 | 223,391 | 172,527 | 51,966 | 50,864 | + 1,102 |
| Rhode Island | 17,800 | 15,373 | 10,170 | 7,630 | 5,203 | + 2,420 |
| South Carolina | 33,811 | 31,617 | 23,868 | 9,943 | 7,749 | + 2,194 |
| South Dakota | 16,122 | 15,813 | 12,154 | 3,968 | 3,659 | + 309 |
| Tennessee | 73,708 | 62,773 | 51,580 | 22,128 | 11,193 | +10,935 |
| Texas | 228,090 | 222,549 | 205,794 | 22,296 | 16,755 | + 5,541 |
| Utah | 40,700 | 28,666 | 26,348 | 14,352 | 2,318 | +12,034 |
| Vermont | 11,104 | 6,245 | 3,755 | 7,349 | 2,490 | + 4,859 |
| Virginia | 62,321 | 72,521 | 46,082 | 16,239 | 26,439 | -10,200 |
| Washington | 75,618 | 73,710 | 63,676 | 11,942 | 10,034 | + 1,908 |
| West Virginia | 33,996 | 30,999 | 25,679 | 8,317 | 5,320 | + 2,997 |
| Wisconsin | 90,816 | 84,535 | 70,394 | 20,422 | 14,141 | + 6,281 |
| Wyoming | 7,164 | 7,991 | 5,345 | 1,819 | 2,646 | - 827 |
| U.S. Service schools | 14,451 | -- | -- | 14,451 | -- | +14,451 |
| Foreign countries | -- | 73,375 | -- | -- | 73,375 | -73,375 |
| Outlying parts | 32,363 | 33,414 | 31,272 | 1,091 | 2,142 | - 1,051 |
| TOTAL | 4,265,864 | 4,265,864 | 3,415,149 | 850,715 | 850,715 | |

Table B-3 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Alabama | 72 | 18 | 54 | -- |
| Alaska | 5 | 3 | 2 | -- |
| Arizona | 41 | 148 | -- | 107 |
| Arkansas | 52 | 44 | 8 | -- |
| California | 310 | 340 | -- | 30 |
| Colorado | 71 | 172 | -- | 101 |
| Connecticut | 185 | 4 | 181 | -- |
| Delaware | 37 | 3 | 34 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 51 | -- | 51 | -- |
| Florida | 178 | 118 | 60 | -- |
| Georgia | 68 | 47 | 21 | -- |
| Hawaii | 97 | 42 | 55 | -- |
| Idaho | 29 | 14 | 15 | -- |
| Illinois | 3,346 | 386 | 2,960 | -- |
| Indiana | 58,674 | 58,674 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 157 | 120 | 37 | -- |
| Kansas | 102 | 93 | 9 | -- |
| Kentucky | 632 | 946 | -- | 314 |
| Louisiana | 57 | 51 | 6 | -- |
| Maine | 35 | 1 | 34 | -- |
| Maryland | 142 | 27 | 115 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 204 | 3 | 201 | -- |
| Michigan | 620 | 939 | -- | 319 |
| Minnesota | 121 | 88 | 33 | -- |
| Mississippi | 35 | 49 | -- | 14 |
| Missouri | 324 | 140 | 184 | -- |
| Montana | 28 | 27 | 1 | -- |
| Nebraska | 56 | 66 | -- | 10 |
| Nevada | 11 | 1 | 10 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 22 | -- | 22 | -- |
| New Jersey | 441 | 5 | 436 | -- |
| New Mexico | 36 | 129 | -- | 93 |
| New York | 1,262 | 4 | 1,258 | -- |
| North Carolina | 71 | 63 | 8 | -- |
| North Dakota | 34 | 16 | 18 | -- |
| Ohio | 1,784 | 1,039 | 745 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 82 | 99 | -- | 17 |
| Oregon | 48 | 19 | 29 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 614 | 15 | 599 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 21 | 3 | 18 | -- |
| South Carolina | 29 | 28 | 1 | -- |
| South Dakota | 43 | 16 | 27 | -- |
| Tennessee | 107 | 173 | -- | 66 |
| Texas | 165 | 176 | -- | 11 |
| Utah | 41 | 37 | 4 | -- |
| Vermont | 28 | 1 | 27 | -- |
| Virginia | 167 | 46 | 121 | -- |
| Washington | 71 | 51 | 20 | -- |
| West Virginia | 99 | 16 | 83 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 356 | 188 | 168 | -- |
| Wyoming | 13 | 46 | -- | 33 |
| U.S. service schools | -- | 267 | -- | 267 |
| Foreign countries | 1,611 | -- | 1,611 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 27 | 1 | 26 | -- |
| TOTAL | 72,912 | 65,002 | 9,292 | 1,382 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 58,674 | 58,674 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 14,238 | (Out-Migration) 6,328 | Net In-Migration | 7,910 |

Table B-4 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Alabama | 65 | 35 | 30 | -- |
| Alaska | 11 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Arizona | 57 | 7 | 50 | -- |
| Arkansas | 50 | 41 | 9 | -- |
| California | 525 | 206 | 319 | -- |
| Colorado | 124 | 86 | 38 | -- |
| Connecticut | 350 | 147 | 203 | -- |
| Delaware | 41 | -- | 41 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 127 | 225 | -- | 98 |
| Florida | 269 | 162 | 107 | -- |
| Georgia | 52 | 43 | 9 | -- |
| Hawaii | 51 | -- | 51 | -- |
| Idaho | 30 | 4 | 26 | -- |
| Illinois | 4,742 | 2,696 | 2,046 | -- |
| Indiana | 21,832 | 21,832 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 342 | 277 | 65 | -- |
| Kansas | 233 | 77 | 156 | -- |
| Kentucky | 468 | 747 | -- | 279 |
| Louisiana | 84 | 62 | 22 | -- |
| Maine | 45 | 3 | 42 | -- |
| Maryland | 287 | 44 | 243 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 397 | 393 | 4 | -- |
| Michigan | 1,805 | 650 | 1,155 | -- |
| Minnesota | 333 | 125 | 208 | -- |
| Mississippi | 48 | 20 | 28 | -- |
| Missouri | 541 | 559 | -- | 18 |
| Montana | 36 | 1 | 35 | -- |
| Nebraska | 139 | 55 | 84 | -- |
| Nevada | 15 | -- | 15 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 42 | 28 | 14 | -- |
| New Jersey | 871 | 64 | 807 | -- |
| New Mexico | 33 | 2 | 31 | -- |
| New York | 2,076 | 309 | 1,767 | -- |
| North Carolina | 74 | 89 | -- | 15 |
| North Dakota | 49 | 2 | 47 | -- |
| Ohio | 3,405 | 1,049 | 2,356 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 102 | 51 | 51 | -- |
| Oregon | 70 | 27 | 43 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1,582 | 174 | 1,408 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 51 | 31 | 20 | -- |
| South Carolina | 28 | 128 | -- | 100 |
| South Dakota | 61 | 5 | 56 | -- |
| Tennessee | 123 | 444 | -- | 321 |
| Texas | 224 | 220 | 4 | -- |
| Utah | 27 | 52 | -- | 25 |
| Vermont | 43 | 11 | 32 | -- |
| Virginia | 205 | 85 | 120 | -- |
| Washington | 104 | 24 | 80 | -- |
| West Virginia | 102 | 13 | 89 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 776 | 302 | 474 | -- |
| Wyoming | 26 | -- | 26 | -- |
| Foreign countries | 816 | -- | 816 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 70 | 1 | 69 | -- |
| TOTAL | 44,059 | 31,608 | 13,307 | 856 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 21,832 | 21,832 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 22,227 | (Out-Migration) 9,776 | Net In-Migration | 12,451 |

Table B-5 MIGRATION OF ALL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Alabama | 87 | 51 | 36 | -- |
| Alaska | 15 | 3 | 12 | -- |
| Arizona | 72 | 127 | -- | 55 |
| Arkansas | 70 | 74 | -- | 4 |
| California | 593 | 360 | 233 | -- |
| Colorado | 140 | 214 | -- | 74 |
| Connecticut | 455 | 79 | 376 | -- |
| Delaware | 62 | 2 | 60 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 158 | 126 | 32 | -- |
| Florida | 341 | 235 | 106 | -- |
| Georgia | 77 | 70 | 7 | -- |
| Hawaii | 125 | 32 | 93 | -- |
| Idaho | 37 | 12 | 25 | -- |
| Illinois | 7,203 | 2,164 | 5,039 | -- |
| Indiana | 66,930 | 66,930 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 369 | 322 | 47 | -- |
| Kansas | 243 | 143 | 100 | -- |
| Kentucky | 820 | 1,495 | -- | 675 |
| Louisiana | 94 | 87 | 7 | -- |
| Maine | 52 | 4 | 48 | -- |
| Maryland | 358 | 34 | 324 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 474 | 239 | 235 | -- |
| Michigan | 2,151 | 1,357 | 794 | -- |
| Minnesota | 346 | 148 | 198 | -- |
| Mississippi | 50 | 67 | -- | 17 |
| Missouri | 725 | 572 | 153 | -- |
| Montana | 36 | 25 | 11 | -- |
| Nebraska | 146 | 110 | 36 | -- |
| Nevada | 21 | -- | 21 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 40 | 26 | 14 | -- |
| New Jersey | 1,102 | 38 | 1,064 | -- |
| New Mexico | 49 | 104 | -- | 55 |
| New York | 2,674 | 182 | 2,492 | -- |
| North Carolina | 88 | 102 | -- | 14 |
| North Dakota | 54 | 14 | 40 | -- |
| Ohio | ,620 | 1,793 | 2,827 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 124 | 130 | -- | 6 |
| Oregon | 58 | 36 | 22 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1,827 | 123 | 1,704 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 47 | 30 | 17 | -- |
| South Carolina | 38 | 146 | -- | 108 |
| South Dakota | 71 | 17 | 54 | -- |
| Tennessee | 174 | 568 | -- | 394 |
| Texas | 275 | 353 | -- | 78 |
| Utah | 29 | 79 | -- | 50 |
| Vermont | 52 | 11 | 41 | -- |
| Virginia | 284 | 114 | 170 | -- |
| Washington | 106 | 50 | 56 | -- |
| West Virginia | 155 | 26 | 129 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 946 | 397 | 549 | -- |
| Wyoming | 27 | 44 | -- | 17 |
| U.S. service schools | -- | 245 | -- | 245 |
| Foreign countries | 1,120 | -- | 1,120 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 77 | 2 | 75 | -- |
| TOTAL | 96,287 | 79,712 | 18,367 | 1,792 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 66,930 | 66,930 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 29,357 | (Out-Migration) 12,782 | Net In-Migration | 16,575 |

Table B-6 MIGRATION OF ALL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, BY AREA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Total Students Enrolled in All Institutions of Each Area | Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in: All Areas | Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in: Home Areas | In-Migration | Out-Migration | Net Migration (+In, -Out) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 41,768 | 41,803 | 34,281 | 7,487 | 7,522 | - 35 |
| Alaska | 1,573 | 2,760 | 1,357 | 216 | 1,403 | - 1,187 |
| Arizona | 38,489 | 35,147 | 31,269 | 7,220 | 3,878 | + 3,342 |
| Arkansas | 28,962 | 29,279 | 24,938 | 4,024 | 4,341 | - 317 |
| California | 491,550 | 486,415 | 460,205 | 31,345 | 26,210 | + 5,135 |
| Colorado | 41,998 | 34,970 | 28,621 | 13,377 | 6,349 | + 7,028 |
| Connecticut | 47,573 | 60,475 | 37,006 | 10,567 | 23,469 | -12,902 |
| Delaware | 5,772 | 7,074 | 3,558 | 2,214 | 3,516 | - 1,302 |
| District of Columbia | 30,661 | 13,239 | 7,935 | 22,726 | 5,304 | +17,422 |
| Florida | 92,805 | 99,912 | 81,475 | 11,330 | 18,437 | - 7,107 |
| Georgia | 49,295 | 48,404 | 38,617 | 10,678 | 9,787 | + 891 |
| Hawaii | 12,349 | 15,505 | 10,240 | 2,109 | 5,265 | - 3,156 |
| Idaho | 13,240 | 15,322 | 10,558 | 2,682 | 4,764 | - 2,082 |
| Illinois | 196,006 | 220,653 | 171,644 | 24,362 | 49,009 | -24,647 |
| Indiana | 96,287 | 79,712 | 66,930 | 29,357 | 12,782 | +16,575 |
| Iowa | 58,177 | 52,951 | 40,254 | 17,923 | 12,697 | + 5,226 |
| Kansas | 55,162 | 51,760 | 43,884 | 11,278 | 7,876 | + 3,402 |
| Kentucky | 49,982 | 45,225 | 37,923 | 12,059 | 7,302 | + 4,757 |
| Louisiana | 60,217 | 58,680 | 53,952 | 6,265 | 4,728 | + 1,537 |
| Maine | 12,750 | 11,645 | 8,020 | 4,730 | 3,625 | + 1,105 |
| Maryland | 54,231 | 61,654 | 44,570 | 9,661 | 17,084 | - 7,423 |
| Massachusetts | 122,267 | 105,129 | 81,810 | 40,457 | 23,319 | +17,138 |
| Michigan | 155,292 | 148,922 | 134,287 | 21,005 | 14,635 | + 6,370 |
| Minnesota | 69,248 | 67,841 | 58,013 | 11,235 | 9,828 | + 1,407 |
| Mississippi | 39,235 | 36,624 | 33,115 | 6,120 | 3,509 | + 2,611 |
| Missouri | 76,551 | 69,657 | 55,741 | 20,810 | 13,916 | + 6,894 |
| Montana | 14,793 | 15,559 | 12,554 | 2,239 | 3,005 | - 766 |
| Nebraska | 33,552 | 29,710 | 24,994 | 8,558 | 4,716 | + 3,842 |
| Nevada | 5,246 | 6,561 | 4,692 | 554 | 1,869 | - 1,315 |
| New Hampshire | 12,390 | 8,753 | 5,346 | 7,044 | 3,407 | + 3,637 |
| New Jersey | 88,894 | 135,301 | 77,837 | 11,057 | 57,464 | -46,407 |
| New Mexico | 17,637 | 17,140 | 13,379 | 4,258 | 3,761 | + 497 |
| New York | 305,490 | 344,900 | 268,529 | 36,961 | 76,371 | -39,410 |
| North Carolina | 73,676 | 61,529 | 54,420 | 19,256 | 7,109 | +12,147 |
| North Dakota | 14,188 | 14,773 | 11,920 | 2,268 | 2,853 | - 585 |
| Ohio | 182,505 | 173,193 | 146,045 | 36,460 | 27,148 | + 9,312 |
| Oklahoma | 56,712 | 53,264 | 48,200 | 8,512 | 5,064 | + 3,448 |
| Oregon | 40,007 | 36,942 | 30,860 | 9,147 | 6,082 | + 3,065 |
| Pennsylvania | 186,521 | 187,346 | 145,393 | 41,128 | 41,953 | - 825 |
| Rhode Island | 16,090 | 12,592 | 8,665 | 7,425 | 3,927 | + 3,498 |
| South Carolina | 31,322 | 28,134 | 22,003 | 9,319 | 6,131 | + 3,188 |
| South Dakota | 15,182 | 14,236 | 11,577 | 3,605 | 2,659 | + 946 |
| Tennessee | 64,417 | 55,003 | 45,788 | 18,629 | 9,215 | + 9,414 |
| Texas | 202,132 | 196,678 | 184,221 | 17,911 | 12,457 | + 5,454 |
| Utah | 36,551 | 24,927 | 23,655 | 12,896 | 1,272 | +11,624 |
| Vermont | 10,692 | 5,579 | 3,555 | 7,137 | 2,024 | + 5,113 |
| Virginia | 56,813 | 63,553 | 42,921 | 13,892 | 20,632 | - 6,740 |
| Washington | 67,927 | 66,416 | 58,646 | 9,281 | 7,770 | + 1,511 |
| West Virginia | 31,326 | 27,844 | 23,784 | 7,542 | 4,060 | + 3,482 |
| Wisconsin | 80,312 | 74,869 | 63,980 | 16,332 | 10,889 | + 5,443 |
| Wyoming | 6,457 | 7,161 | 5,005 | 1,452 | 2,156 | - 704 |
| U.S. service schools | 13,345 | -- | -- | 13,345 | -- | +13,345 |
| Foreign countries | -- | 42,263 | -- | -- | 42,263 | -42,263 |
| Outlying parts | 30,326 | 30,959 | 29,257 | 1,069 | 1,702 | - 633 |
| TOTAL | 3,635,943 | 3,635,943 | 2,967,429 | 668,514 | 668,514 | |

Table 9-7 MIGRATION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration From Other Areas | Net Migration To Other Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 25 | 16 | 9 | -- |
| Alaska | 4 | 3 | 1 | -- |
| Arizona | 19 | 125 | -- | 160 |
| Arkansas | 22 | 34 | -- | 12 |
| California | 166 | 237 | -- | 121 |
| Colorado | 24 | 145 | -- | 121 |
| Connecticut | 117 | 3 | 114 | -- |
| Delaware | 23 | 2 | 21 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 32 | -- | 32 | -- |
| Florida | 91 | 81 | 10 | -- |
| Georgia | 28 | 34 | -- | 6 |
| Hawaii | 77 | 32 | 45 | -- |
| Idaho | 8 | 8 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 2,636 | 233 | 2,403 | -- |
| Indiana | 47,857 | 47,857 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 50 | 49 | 1 | -- |
| Kansas | 40 | 68 | -- | 28 |
| Kentucky | 396 | 828 | -- | 432 |
| Louisiana | 19 | 45 | -- | 26 |
| Maine | 12 | 1 | 11 | -- |
| Maryland | 84 | 9 | 75 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 101 | 1 | 100 | -- |
| Michigan | 439 | 732 | -- | 293 |
| Minnesota | 34 | 25 | 9 | -- |
| Mississippi | 7 | 48 | -- | 41 |
| Missouri | 214 | 104 | 110 | -- |
| Montana | 5 | 24 | -- | 19 |
| Nebraska | 14 | 57 | -- | 43 |
| Nevada | 6 | -- | 6 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 5 | -- | 5 | -- |
| New Jersey | 271 | 3 | 268 | -- |
| New Mexico | 22 | 102 | -- | 80 |
| New York | 713 | 2 | 711 | -- |
| North Carolina | 23 | 32 | -- | 9 |
| North Dakota | 8 | 12 | -- | 4 |
| Ohio | 1,316 | 880 | 436 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 27 | 85 | -- | 58 |
| Oregon | 8 | 9 | -- | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 347 | 11 | 336 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 5 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| South Carolina | 12 | 25 | -- | 13 |
| South Dakota | 13 | 12 | 1 | -- |
| Tennessee | 61 | 154 | -- | 93 |
| Texas | 63 | 163 | -- | 100 |
| Utah | 4 | 30 | -- | 26 |
| Vermont | 10 | -- | 10 | -- |
| Virginia | 93 | 30 | 63 | -- |
| Washington | 20 | 26 | -- | 6 |
| West Virginia | 61 | 13 | 48 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 209 | 119 | 90 | -- |
| Wyoming | 1 | 44 | -- | 43 |
| U.S. service schools | -- | 245 | -- | 245 |
| Foreign countries | 426 | -- | 426 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 9 | 1 | 8 | -- |
| TOTAL | 56,229 | 52,802 | 5,393 | 1,926 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration) | 47,857 | 47,857 | | |
| | 8,372 (In-Migration) | 4,945 (Out-Migration) | Net In-Migration | 3,427 |

Table B-8 MIGRATION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location of School Attended | Net Migration: From Other Areas | Net Migration: To Other Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 62 | 35 | 27 | -- |
| Alaska | 11 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Arizona | 53 | 2 | 51 | -- |
| Arkansas | 48 | 40 | 8 | -- |
| California | 477 | 123 | 354 | -- |
| Colorado | 116 | 69 | 47 | -- |
| Connecticut | 338 | 76 | 262 | -- |
| Delaware | 39 | -- | 39 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 126 | 126 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 250 | 154 | 96 | -- |
| Georgia | 49 | 36 | 13 | -- |
| Hawaii | 48 | -- | 48 | -- |
| Idaho | 29 | 4 | 25 | -- |
| Illinois | 4,567 | 1,931 | 2,636 | -- |
| Indiana | 19,073 | 19,073 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 319 | 273 | 46 | -- |
| Kansas | 203 | 75 | 128 | -- |
| Kentucky | 424 | 667 | -- | 243 |
| Louisiana | 75 | 42 | 33 | -- |
| Maine | 40 | 3 | 37 | -- |
| Maryland | 274 | 25 | 249 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 373 | 238 | 135 | -- |
| Michigan | 1,712 | 625 | 1,087 | -- |
| Minnesota | 312 | 123 | 189 | -- |
| Mississippi | 43 | 19 | 24 | -- |
| Missouri | 509 | 466 | 43 | -- |
| Montana | 31 | 1 | 30 | -- |
| Nebraska | 132 | 53 | 79 | -- |
| Nevada | 15 | -- | 15 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 35 | 26 | 9 | -- |
| New Jersey | 831 | 35 | 796 | -- |
| New Mexico | 27 | 2 | 25 | -- |
| New York | 1,961 | 180 | 1,781 | -- |
| North Carolina | 65 | 70 | -- | 5 |
| North Dakota | 46 | 2 | 44 | -- |
| Ohio | 3,304 | 913 | 2,391 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 97 | 45 | 52 | -- |
| Oregon | 50 | 27 | 23 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1,480 | 112 | 1,368 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 42 | 29 | 13 | -- |
| South Carolina | 26 | 121 | -- | 95 |
| South Dakota | 58 | 5 | 53 | -- |
| Tennessee | 113 | 414 | -- | 301 |
| Texas | 212 | 190 | 22 | -- |
| Utah | 25 | 49 | -- | 24 |
| Vermont | 42 | 11 | 31 | -- |
| Virginia | 191 | 84 | 107 | -- |
| Washington | 86 | 24 | 62 | -- |
| West Virginia | 94 | 13 | 81 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 737 | 278 | 459 | -- |
| Wyoming | 26 | -- | 26 | -- |
| Foreign countries | 694 | -- | 694 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 68 | 1 | 67 | -- |
| TOTAL | 40,058 | 26,910 | 13,816 | 668 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 19,073 | 19,073 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 20,985 | (Out-Migration) 7,837 | Net In-Migration | 13,148 |

Table B-9 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Alabama | 46 | 2 | 44 | -- |
| Alaska | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Arizona | 24 | 22 | 2 | -- |
| Arkansas | 31 | 10 | 21 | -- |
| California | 220 | 147 | 73 | -- |
| Colorado | 46 | 40 | 6 | -- |
| Connecticut | 75 | 42 | 33 | -- |
| Delaware | 14 | 1 | 13 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 19 | 65 | -- | 46 |
| Florida | 95 | 37 | 58 | -- |
| Georgia | 39 | 15 | 24 | -- |
| Hawaii | 14 | 9 | 5 | -- |
| Idaho | 21 | 2 | 19 | -- |
| Illinois | 771 | 602 | 169 | -- |
| Indiana | 11,143 | 11,143 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 116 | 66 | 50 | -- |
| Kansas | 76 | 24 | 52 | -- |
| Kentucky | 242 | 83 | 159 | -- |
| Louisiana | 44 | 15 | 29 | -- |
| Maine | 26 | -- | 26 | -- |
| Maryland | 62 | 25 | 37 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 116 | 94 | 22 | -- |
| Michigan | 224 | 166 | 58 | -- |
| Minnesota | 103 | 59 | 44 | -- |
| Mississippi | 31 | 1 | 30 | -- |
| Missouri | 125 | 41 | 84 | -- |
| Montana | 27 | 3 | 24 | -- |
| Nebraska | 44 | 9 | 35 | -- |
| Nevada | 5 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 22 | -- | 22 | -- |
| New Jersey | 187 | 14 | 173 | -- |
| New Mexico | 16 | 27 | -- | 11 |
| New York | 610 | 84 | 526 | -- |
| North Carolina | 52 | 41 | 11 | -- |
| North Dakota | 26 | 4 | 22 | -- |
| Ohio | 502 | 198 | 304 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 56 | 17 | 39 | -- |
| Oregon | 49 | 7 | 42 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 318 | 39 | 279 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 24 | 4 | 20 | -- |
| South Carolina | 17 | 9 | 6 | -- |
| South Dakota | 29 | 4 | 25 | -- |
| Tennessee | 50 | 36 | 14 | -- |
| Texas | 112 | 24 | 88 | -- |
| Utah | 37 | 10 | 27 | -- |
| Vermont | 19 | 1 | 18 | -- |
| Virginia | 80 | 8 | 72 | -- |
| Washington | 58 | 25 | 33 | -- |
| West Virginia | 40 | 3 | 37 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 164 | 78 | 86 | -- |
| Wyoming | 12 | 2 | 10 | -- |
| U.S. service schools | -- | 22 | -- | 22 |
| Foreign countries | 1,233 | -- | 1,233 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 19 | -- | 19 | -- |
| TOTAL | 17,532 | 13,381 | 4,228 | 77 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 11,143 | 11,143 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 6,389 | (Out-Migration) 2,230 | Net In-Migration | 4,151 |

Table B-10 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, BY AREA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Total Students Enrolled in All Institutions of Each Area | Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in: All Areas | Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in: Home Areas | In-Migration | Out-Migration | Net Migration (+In, -Out) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,359 | 2,648 | 1,588 | 771 | 1,060 | - 289 |
| Alaska | 90 | 244 | 62 | 28 | 182 | - 154 |
| Arizona | 6,485 | 5,617 | 5,057 | 1,428 | 560 | + 868 |
| Arkansas | 1,481 | 1,889 | 1,101 | 380 | 788 | - 408 |
| California | 66,048 | 59,506 | 55,021 | 11,027 | 4,485 | + 6,542 |
| Colorado | 5,762 | 4,312 | 3,237 | 2,525 | 1,075 | + 1,450 |
| Connecticut | 9,955 | 10,450 | 7,276 | 2,679 | 3,174 | - 495 |
| Delaware | 1,426 | 1,341 | 813 | 613 | 528 | + 85 |
| District of Columbia | 12,473 | 3,542 | 2,759 | 9,714 | 783 | + 8,931 |
| Florida | 6,028 | 6,205 | 4,217 | 1,811 | 1,988 | - 177 |
| Georgia | 3,366 | 3,675 | 2,178 | 1,188 | 1,497 | - 309 |
| Hawaii | 2,056 | 1,659 | 1,182 | 874 | 477 | + 397 |
| Idaho | 515 | 1,029 | 377 | 138 | 652 | - 514 |
| Illinois | 26,391 | 24,405 | 18,719 | 7,672 | 5,686 | + 1,986 |
| Indiana | 17,532 | 13,381 | 11,143 | 6,389 | 2,238 | + 4,151 |
| Iowa | 5,868 | 4,582 | 2,700 | 3,168 | 1,882 | + 1,286 |
| Kansas | 5,833 | 5,623 | 3,917 | 1,916 | 1,706 | + 210 |
| Kentucky | 3,122 | 4,029 | 2,462 | 660 | 1,567 | - 907 |
| Louisiana | 5,894 | 5,283 | 4,208 | 1,686 | 1,075 | + 611 |
| Maine | 257 | 742 | 184 | 73 | 558 | - 485 |
| Maryland | 6,279 | 8,041 | 3,612 | 2,667 | 4,429 | - 1,762 |
| Massachusetts | 24,951 | 19,472 | 16,513 | 8,438 | 2,959 | + 5,479 |
| Michigan | 23,088 | 21,175 | 18,649 | 4,439 | 2,526 | + 1,913 |
| Minnesota | 7,352 | 6,171 | 4,222 | 3,130 | 1,949 | + 1,181 |
| Mississippi | 1,433 | 2,006 | 1,083 | 350 | 923 | - 573 |
| Missouri | 8,235 | 7,525 | 5,072 | 3,163 | 2,453 | + 710 |
| Montana | 726 | 1,048 | 513 | 213 | 535 | - 322 |
| Nebraska | 2,921 | 3,058 | 2,105 | 816 | 953 | - 137 |
| Nevada | 353 | 440 | 243 | 110 | 197 | - 87 |
| New Hampshire | 749 | 1,205 | 428 | 321 | 777 | - 456 |
| New Jersey | 14,617 | 21,961 | 12,146 | 2,471 | 9,815 | - 7,344 |
| New Mexico | 3,122 | 2,664 | 2,080 | 1,042 | 584 | + 458 |
| New York | 84,518 | 80,029 | 69,615 | 14,903 | 10,414 | + 4,489 |
| North Carolina | 6,361 | 4,668 | 3,397 | 2,964 | 1,271 | + 1,693 |
| North Dakota | 859 | 1,060 | 542 | 317 | 518 | - 201 |
| Ohio | 18,597 | 18,738 | 14,354 | 4,243 | 4,384 | - 141 |
| Oklahoma | 6,963 | 6,179 | 5,035 | 1,928 | 1,144 | + 784 |
| Oregon | 3,846 | 3,750 | 2,617 | 1,229 | 1,133 | + 96 |
| Pennsylvania | 27,161 | 26,249 | 20,087 | 7,074 | 6,162 | + 912 |
| Rhode Island | 1,710 | 2,267 | 1,505 | 205 | 762 | - 557 |
| South Carolina | 1,749 | 2,123 | 1,251 | 498 | 872 | - 374 |
| South Dakota | 718 | 1,085 | 435 | 283 | 650 | - 367 |
| Tennessee | 5,738 | 4,904 | 3,660 | 2,078 | 1,244 | + 834 |
| Texas | 18,507 | 19,226 | 16,031 | 2,476 | 3,195 | - 719 |
| Utah | 3,680 | 2,989 | 2,348 | 1,332 | 641 | + 691 |
| Vermont | 228 | 467 | 143 | 85 | 324 | - 239 |
| Virginia | 2,910 | 6,332 | 1,981 | 929 | 4,351 | - 3,422 |
| Washington | 6,261 | 5,422 | 3,947 | 2,314 | 1,475 | + 839 |
| West Virginia | 2,013 | 2,163 | 1,385 | 628 | 778 | - 150 |
| Wisconsin | 8,253 | 7,088 | 4,859 | 3,394 | 2,229 | + 1,165 |
| Wyoming | 632 | 619 | 295 | 337 | 324 | + 13 |
| U.S. service schools | 1,106 | -- | -- | 1,106 | -- | + 1,106 |
| Foreign countries | -- | 27,982 | -- | -- | 27,982 | -27,982 |
| Outlying parts | 195 | 504 | 183 | 12 | 321 | - 309 |
| TOTAL | 478,772 | 478,772 | 348,537 | 130,235 | 130,235 | |

Table B-11 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Alabama | 46 | 2 | 44 | -- |
| Alaska | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Arizona | 22 | 22 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 30 | 9 | 21 | -- |
| California | 184 | 98 | 86 | -- |
| Colorado | 43 | 26 | 17 | -- |
| Connecticut | 67 | 1 | 66 | -- |
| Delaware | 12 | 1 | 11 | -- |
| District of Columbia | 19 | -- | 19 | -- |
| Florida | 86 | 36 | 50 | -- |
| Georgia | 39 | 13 | 26 | -- |
| Hawaii | 11 | 9 | 2 | -- |
| Idaho | 21 | 2 | 19 | -- |
| Illinois | 678 | 149 | 529 | -- |
| Indiana | 8,634 | 8,634 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 104 | 65 | 39 | -- |
| Kansas | 61 | 24 | 37 | -- |
| Kentucky | 229 | 79 | 150 | -- |
| Louisiana | 38 | 6 | 32 | -- |
| Maine | 22 | -- | 22 | -- |
| Maryland | 54 | 17 | 37 | -- |
| Massachusetts | 101 | 2 | 99 | -- |
| Michigan | 171 | 151 | 20 | -- |
| Minnesota | 86 | 59 | 27 | -- |
| Mississippi | 27 | 1 | 26 | -- |
| Missouri | 106 | 21 | 85 | -- |
| Montana | 23 | 3 | 20 | -- |
| Nebraska | 39 | 9 | 30 | -- |
| Nevada | 5 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 16 | -- | 16 | -- |
| New Jersey | 160 | 2 | 158 | -- |
| New Mexico | 13 | 27 | -- | 14 |
| New York | 532 | 2 | 530 | -- |
| North Carolina | 47 | 31 | 16 | -- |
| North Dakota | 25 | 4 | 21 | -- |
| Ohio | 448 | 146 | 302 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 12 | 41 | -- |
| Oregon | 40 | 7 | 33 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 263 | 4 | 259 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 15 | 2 | 13 | -- |
| South Carolina | 17 | 3 | 14 | -- |
| South Dakota | 28 | 4 | 24 | -- |
| Tennessee | 44 | 15 | 29 | -- |
| Texas | 101 | 12 | 89 | -- |
| Utah | 37 | 7 | 30 | -- |
| Vermont | 18 | 1 | 17 | -- |
| Virginia | 73 | 8 | 65 | -- |
| Washington | 50 | 25 | 25 | -- |
| West Virginia | 37 | 3 | 34 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 143 | 69 | 74 | -- |
| Wyoming | 12 | 2 | 10 | -- |
| U.S. service schools | -- | 22 | -- | 22 |
| Foreign countries | 1,145 | -- | 1,145 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 18 | -- | 18 | -- |
| TOTAL | 14,294 | 9,848 | 4,482 | 36 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 8,634 | 8,634 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 5,660 | (Out-Migration) 1,214 | Net In-Migration | 4,446 |

Table B-12 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

| States and Other Areas | Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence | Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended | Net Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Other Areas | To Other Areas |
| Arizona | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| California | 36 | 49 | -- | 13 |
| Colorado | 3 | 14 | -- | 11 |
| Connecticut | 8 | 41 | -- | 33 |
| Delaware | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| District of Columbia | -- | 65 | -- | 65 |
| Florida | 9 | 1 | 8 | -- |
| Georgia | -- | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Hawaii | 3 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Illinois | 93 | 453 | -- | 360 |
| Indiana | 2,509 | 2,509 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 12 | 1 | 11 | -- |
| Kansas | 15 | -- | 15 | -- |
| Kentucky | 13 | 4 | 9 | -- |
| Louisiana | 6 | 9 | -- | 3 |
| Maine | 4 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Maryland | 8 | 8 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 92 | -- | 77 |
| Michigan | 53 | 15 | 38 | -- |
| Minnesota | 17 | -- | 17 | -- |
| Mississippi | 4 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Missouri | 19 | 20 | -- | 1 |
| Montana | 4 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Nebraska | 5 | -- | 5 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 6 | -- | 6 | -- |
| New Jersey | 27 | 12 | 15 | -- |
| New Mexico | 3 | -- | 3 | -- |
| New York | 78 | 82 | -- | 4 |
| North Carolina | 5 | 10 | -- | 5 |
| North Dakota | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Ohio | 54 | 52 | 2 | -- |
| Oklahoma | 3 | 5 | -- | 2 |
| Oregon | 9 | -- | 9 | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 55 | 35 | 20 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 9 | 2 | 7 | -- |
| South Carolina | -- | 6 | -- | 6 |
| South Dakota | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tennessee | 6 | 21 | -- | 15 |
| Texas | 11 | 12 | -- | 1 |
| Utah | -- | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Vermont | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Virginia | 7 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Washington | 8 | -- | 8 | -- |
| West Virginia | 3 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Wisconsin | 21 | 9 | 12 | -- |
| Foreign countries | 88 | -- | 88 | -- |
| Outlying parts | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| TOTAL | 3,238 | 3,533 | 306 | 601 |
| Less Indiana students in Indiana schools | 2,509 | 2,509 | | |
| (In-Migration) | 729 | (Out-Migration) 1,024 | Net Out-Migration | 295 |

Table B-13 STATES AND REGIONS RANKED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF NET MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS (FALL, 1963)

| Rank | Area | Net Migration (+In, -Out) | Rank | Area | Net Migration (+In, -Out) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | District of Columbia | +30,761 | 28. | South Carolina | + 2,194 |
| 2. | Massachusetts | +25,662 | 29. | Washington | + 1,908 |
| 3. | Indiana | +20,361 | 30. | Mississippi | + 1,464 |
| 4. | North Carolina | +14,587 | 31. | Pennsylvania | + 1,102 |
| 5. | U.S. service schools | +14,451 | 32. | Georgia | + 1,000 |
| 6. | Utah | +12,034 | 33. | New Mexico | + 613 |
| 7. | California | +12,031 | 34. | Maine | + 377 |
| 8. | Tennessee | +10,935 | 35. | South Dakota | + 309 |
| 9. | Missouri | +10,365 | 36. | Alabama | - 722 |
| 10. | Colorado | + 8,580 | 37. | Wyoming | - 827 |
| 11. | Michigan | + 8,232 | 38. | North Dakota | - 1,012 |
| 12. | Ohio | + 8,219 | 39. | Outlying parts | - 1,051 |
| 13. | Iowa | + 6,608 | 40. | Arkansas | - 1,187 |
| 14. | Wisconsin | + 6,281 | 41. | Alaska | - 1,414 |
| 15. | Texas | + 5,541 | 42. | Montana | - 1,446 |
| 16. | Vermont | + 4,859 | 43. | Delaware | - 1,540 |
| 17. | Kentucky | + 4,700 | 44. | Nevada | - 1,559 |
| 18. | Arizona | + 3,963 | 45. | Idaho | - 2,742 |
| 19. | Nebraska | + 3,812 | 46. | Hawaii | - 3,050 |
| 20. | Oklahoma | + 3,668 | 47. | Florida | - 8,612 |
| 21. | Oregon | + 3,247 | 48. | Maryland | - 9,617 |
| 22. | New Hampshire | + 3,135 | 49. | Virginia | -10,200 |
| 23. | Kansas | + 3,039 | 50. | Connecticut | -13,018 |
| 24. | West Virginia | + 2,997 | 51. | Illinois | -22,661 |
| 25. | Louisiana | + 2,934 | 52. | New York | -36,232 |
| 26. | Minnesota | + 2,511 | 53. | New Jersey | -56,507 |
| 27. | Rhode Island | + 2,420 | 54. | Foreign countries | -73,375 |

# APPENDIX C

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION

Figure C-1 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (FALL SEMESTER, 1963-64)

*Md. 429
*Mass. 601
*N.H. 64
*R.I. 72

U.S. territories
97

Foreign countries
2,427

Figure C-2 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY STATES (FALL SEMESTER, 1967-68)

*Md. 663
*Mass. 879
*N.H. 96
*R.I. 134

U.S. territories
31

Foreign countries
2,798

Figure C-3 GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION OF INDIANA COLLEGE STUDENTS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY STATES (FALL SEMESTER, 1963-64)

*Md. 71
*Mass. 396
*N.H. 28
*R.I. 34
U.S. territories 2

Figure C-4 NET MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS TO ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (FALL SEMESTER, 1963-64)

Note: Shaded areas indicate net out-migration.
Unshaded areas indicate net in-migration.